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INTRINSICALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecus*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil. *South.*
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsically* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsically*. *Wotton.*
If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTRINSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsecus goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsecus*; this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,
The more shall its *intrinsecus* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsecus* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTRINSECAT. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecus*.] Perplexed; entangled.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain
Too *intrinsecate* to unloose. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsecate*
Of life at once unloose. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

TO INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introducere*, Lat. *introducere*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice. This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

An author who should *introduce* a sort of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occasion. Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives. INTRODUCER. *n. s.* [*introducitur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person. 2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. s.* [*introductione*, Fr. *introductione*, Latin.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter. INTRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [*introducitur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

Serving as the means to something else. The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logic; that great instrumental *introducitur* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons.*

INTRODUCTORY. *adj.* [from *introducitur*, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introducitur* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRESSION. *n. s.* [*introgressio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *n. s.* [*introitus*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotion.

INTROMISSION. *n. s.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sending in. If sight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shows to be absurd. *Peacock on Drawing.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

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2. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

TO INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To tend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton's Opt.*

TO INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *n. s.* [from *introspect*.] A view of the inside.

The actions of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale's Origin of Man's Mind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Byden.*

INTROVENIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Lewin's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INTROUDE. *v. n.* [*introduo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *introduce* where I am grac'd. *Shakspeare.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *introduce*, it was to bring it in without the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship
Introdues on your repose, and comes thus late

To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe's J. A. Story.*

Some thoughts rise and *introduce* upon us, while we thus them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *introducing* into those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col. ii. 18.*

TO INTROUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. Not to *introduce* one's self into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds that up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTROUDER. *n. s.* [from *introduce*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

And the hounds
Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,
Unmanly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus.*

Go, base *intruder*! over-weening slave!
Below thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakspeare.*

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addison's Freethinker.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. s.* [*introductione*, French; *introductione*, Latin.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

It must raise more substantial superfluities, and fall upon very many excellent strains, which have been justly off by the *introduction* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *introduction* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *introduction*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakspeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd *introduction*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How's this, my son? Why this *introduction*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

I may clothe, after so long an *introduction* upon your meditation. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *introduction* and impertinency. *Warton.*

TO INTROUST. *v. a.* [*introust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value.

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His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *introduced* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Introduce thy fortune to the power above. *Dryden's Juven.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *introduced* to our care? *Addison.*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *introduce* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTRODUCTION. *n. s.* [*intuitus*, *intuor*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing. Used commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had surely passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is inferrible. *Glanville's Recs.*

Discursive was then almost as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTUITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Those lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstract notions, those exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes feel existent in one and the same person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing. Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hosier.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hosier.*

The soul receives
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton.*

INTUITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivum*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is found and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his. *Hosier.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUMESCENCE. *n. s.* [*intumescere*, French; *intumescere*, Lat.]

INTUMESCENCY. *n. s.* Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terrene parts at the bottom, as they are more hardy or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencies*. *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and at the same time making the like effort upon the earth, occasions an earthquake. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

INTURGESCENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *turgescere*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

INTUSE. *n. s.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise.

TO INTWINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twilt, or wreath together. This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hosier.*

2. To incompass by circling round it. The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*

TO INVADE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. He will *invade* them with troops. *Hab. iii. 16.*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dangerous expedition they *invade*
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*

They race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

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Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault. There shall he sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdr. xv. 16.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin; 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

INVADER. *n. s.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham's Sophy.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder. The substance thereof was formerly comprised in that un-compounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

INVALESCENCE. *n. s.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Diet.*

INVALID. *adj.* [*invalidus*, Fr. *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'n, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

TO INVALIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVALID. *n. s.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALIDITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency. This is no English meaning.

2. Want of bodily strength. He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple.*

INVALUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith it produced would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVARIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariabilis*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would seem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVARIABleness. *n. s.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steer his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVASION. *n. s.* [*invasio*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sa. xxx.*

Reafon